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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS PROCEEDING QUIETLY—GAM-BETTA'S ELECTION CONSIDERED CERTAIN— ARMY CHANGES—THE ALGIERS INSURREC-TION STILL IN TROGRESS.

PARIS, July 2, 1871.

The elections are proceeding quietly. Many s whose names are on the polling lists abstain ceing. The result of the election in the city will be announced until to-morrow. There is every indi-on that the Radical Republican candidates, MM.

fermily with the treaty of Frankfort. The artillery will be withdrawn in a few days. Orders have been issued from the German headquarters forbidding officers of the army of occupation from entering Paris. By order of the War Department the army of Gen. Viney is dissolved. The army of Versailles is divided into six corps, com-Douny, Clinchant, and Bourbakt. Gen. Ladmirault

has been oppointed Governor of Paris.

In the Assembly, yesterday, M. Pavre denied that the property of the Algerian insurgents had been confiscated. He admitted that several districts were still in the hands of the insurgents, but said that reenforce-

proposing the candidature of M. Gambetta for the Assembly on the platform of the continuance of the Rewith Thiers and Gambetta as its leaders. parnal des liebats says that the people do not

seem to rejoice in the success of a loan which they regard only as a deposit for the Germans. y offers for loughs to officers in the cavalry

service. M. Gabriac has gone to Berlin as French Chargé be Official Journal says there were present and takinc part in the review at Longehamps 160 battalions of infantry, esquadrens of cavalry, 20 companies of en-

geneers, and mo pieces of artillery. The Bank of France has commenced the publication of the returns. The builton in the vaults amounts to tto response france, and the treasury balance is 140,000,000

LATER-THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Panis, July 2, midnight, via London, July 3, 2:30 a. m. The elections passed off without disturbance, and sittle excitement was apparent throughout the day. The city is perfectly calm to-night. No idea of the result can be formed until morning.

There is no doubt of the election of Gambetta in the Inputtment of the Lower Seine. No definite returns have been received from the other Departments.

ITALY.

TRANSFERRING THE CAPITAL-ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTERS AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES. FLORENCE, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

All the Italian Ministers have arrived in Rome and been installed in their Ministries. The represculatives of Portugal, Greece, Brazil, Switzerland, and Bavaria have also arrived in that city. The other Em-

The official Guzette of the Italian Government has been transferred to Botne, and the first number, with the date

f publication at Rome, appeared to-day. Prince Humbert passed through this city to-day, on his et the King in Rome. Several Senators, Deputies, and Mayors of the principal cities of Northern Italy ne to Rome, to be present at the reception of directions in large numbers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

E-WAR AGROUND AT GIBRALTAR-FAILURE OF GERMAN DESIGNS IN HELIGO-

LONDON, Saturday, July 1, 1871. Her Majesty's steamer Agincourt is aground

Association, at which the following named Mclivaine, the Hen, Henry Wilson, the Hon, Hugh och, Gen. W. F. Smith, Messrs, Palfrey, Hoar, &c.

awily were present at the review of 6,000 troops in Bushy

CHANGÉS IN THE MINISTRY—A DEPUTY CHARGED WITH OWN. PRIM'S ASSASSINATION.

MADERO, July 2, 1871.

It is reported on credible authority that Senor Cloring has been appointed Embassador to Paris, and that Senor Rivero will succeed to his portfolio. In

THE HON. WM. H. SEWARD AT CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

Alexanderia. On landing he was welcomed by several Tuesish officials of high rank, representing the Court and Legistion. A firman having been issued declaring Mr. pitalities have been extended by the Saltan to the Ameri

Server I flow in him been appointed. Foreign Secretary Au., I selm the Grand Vizier, is seriously indisposed.

CUBAN OFFICERS SUREENDERING. HAVANA, July 1.-Among the surrendered Cutton efficers are Noolas Eley and Oswaldo Adau, riguez, Augustin and Portirio Silva, Alfredo Betaneourt and Augustin Corio. The two brothers Adau were capmade overtures for a surrender. The Spanish party are making streamons efforts to carry the Porto Rico elec-

THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY. HOW IT PARED UNDER THE COMMUNE-LOYALTY

tions. Count Valuaseda leaves Santiago de Cuba to-day.

OF THE EMPLOYES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Paris, June 20.—Next to the Louvre, there is no boilding in Paris of which the destruction was more to be dreaded than the National Library in the Rue Richeller. This great collection is said to contain at least twice as many volumes as its great rival, the Brit-ish Museum, and to excel as much in the quality as in that, while the Figure, one of the most widely read of Parisian papers, thinks it worth while to devote a whole Parison papers of the vicissitudes of the Grand Opera series of articles to the vicissitudes of the Grand Opera series the Commune, a few carsory notices have been thought sufficient to assure the French pub-be that nothing very bad has happened to one of the most valuable libraries in the world.
Owing to the kindness of a French friend, who was a constant frequenter of the reading-room in the National Library throughout the reign of the Commune, I am enabled to give you a few details as to the treatment to which the great book collection and its gaurdians were subjected by the citizen members of the Commune. At first the newly-installed Government did not condescend to transide itself about so unimportant a matter as the internal government of a library, and the studious habitues of the reading-room in the Rue Richehen alight have been ignorant of the existence of the come for anything that was done to their favorite resort. Soon, however, the Commune named one Vin-

was superseded, and that, in future, he (M. Vincent) was the only authority to be obeyed. M. Tas-chereau, soon after the insurrection of the 18th of March, had thought fit to quit his post and retire to Versailles He left the Library in charge of M. de Laberde, one of his subordinates, to whom the Citizen Vincent addressed himself on his appointment by the Commune to the direction of the National Library. M. de Laborde, like a sensible man, although refusing to recognize the legality of Vincent's title to rule the Library, did not altogether refuse to recognize the latter as his de fucto chief, and managed matters so well that Vincent consented not to gave very little trouble, and your literary and artistic readers will be glad to learn that he committed no depredations whatever among the priceless collections of the

When Vincent was dismissed by the Commune, several Paris journals affirmed that he had been convicted of having abstracted a number of valuable prints from the Library. This, like most other pieces of news in the Paris papers, was a pure fable, the real fact being that Vincent was dismissed for embezzling 10,000 francs. He treasury, to be devoted to the current expenses of the Library, but he only paid over 20,000 to the treasurer in the Rue Richelieu. He was accordingly superseded, and M. Reclus was appointed in his place. Under a timid and retiring exterior he concealed an energetic and determined character. He inaugurated his reign by taking into his service a man who had at one time been an employé in the Library, but who had been dismissed on account of his continual attacks This gentleman was adopted by Reclus as his right-hand man, much to the annoyance of the librarians of the different departments, who naturally did not wish to be compelled to associate with one whom they all looked on as having broken his faith. What, however, he was most and of their value, and that special knowledge kept his ormer companions in a state of continual fear lest they night be forced to yield up some of their most precious treasures. It is really wonderful that nothing was by the Commune in the way of selling books, for it is uch easier to dispose of a book than of a picture whos presence in a given museum is much better known than that of a copy of a book in any particular library.

Probably in order to free himself from the watchful

omer persuaded M. Reclus to Issue an order requiring all the conservators and librarians to give in their adround robin," signed by nearly all the librarians, in which they boldly announced their determination to sailles. This so nunoyed the Commune that a decree was at once inserted in the Journal Official depriving no less than 65 of the employés, little and great, of their places in the National Library. To their great credit, the step, and declined to desert the Library they had so long served. They asked for cards of admission as mere readers, and for two or three days might be seen sitting at the tables as students in the great reading-room, and entirely unable to attend to the distribution of books to the public. M. Reclus, however, probably feeling himself unequal to the task of carrying on so vast an establishment entirely without allowed those of the employes who chose to return to their several departments to do so, without requiring rians, profiting by this indulgence, installed themselves nately, the Library was not even defended by the Fedtion, and so far as I have been able to learn no attempt was made to burn what, with all its short still one of the most valuable collections of manuscripts in the world.

In the sitting of the National Assembly on June 20 M. Thiers made a financial statement, in which could bear the burdens pressing upon her, and added that the Empire was only deceiving the country and added that the Empire was only deceiving the country in presenting two distinct budgets. M. Thiers criticised the Emperor's policy in not preventing the war between Prussia and Austria in 1826, and said, "Napoleon's policy was simply absard. After the blunder of Sadowa he made a still greater mistake in wishing to mend it, when he was not ready, militarily or politically, and when he was not ready, militarily or politically, and when his he could not rely upon her. The result of the late war has been for France a loss of 8,000,000,000 frances; but, after having poid for her error, she will, in a future, which is, I trust, near at hand, establish her immortal greatness." The Chief of the Executive added that Europe had been deeply moved by the spectacle of the minon and resistance of Paris to a foreign foe, but he was of opinion that a great mistake had been committed by M. Gambetta in foontinuing the resistance on the Loire without any hopes of success. He said that if pence had been made at that time the burdens sustained by France would have only 1,000,000,000 francs, and probably a loss of territory not so considerable, while he expenses and indemnity of 2,500,000,000 francs, and probably a loss of territory not so considerable, while the expenses for carrying on the war subsequently amounted to three uniliaries. M. Thiers thought that the ephored that questions of party should have been allowed to excrete influence. He stated, however, that the responsibility of all these mistorianes must fall on the Empire, which alone was the came of our disasters. The Chief of the Executive then presented the Budget for 18th. He setimated the expenses at 3,100,000,000 france, and the receipts at 2,150,000,000 france, including the Loan, but deducting the deficit in the Budget for 18th, but deducting the deficit in the Budget for 18th, but deducting the deficit in the Budget for 18th, on the content of 18th, but deficit in the Budget for the Executive then bresented added that the Empire was only deceiving the country

gladly submit to fresh taxation. He further said: "It is necessary that we should repair the ruins of Paris, and I show to Earope that no nation can rise again so quickly as France. We have also to pay to Prussia 2,000,000,000 france, less 12,500,000 frances already advanced, and 25.,500,000 frances pad for the cossion of the Eastern Railway. The Bank of France is still able to lend us 200,000,000 trancs, thus leaving in our hands a total sum of 650,000,000 frances for unforesou expenses. The first installment of the National Loan will be of 15 per cent, but we carnestly hope that subscribers will pay in the full amount at once, so that we may be able speedily to pay the Prussian indemnity. The Bank has still 520,000,000 frances in gold, and could lead them to the Government if wanted, without increasing the circulation of note, wheth amounts to 2,000,000 frances. The Chief of the Excentive said that France would not be commelled to contract another loan before three years hence, and that the financial notation of the country, though necessitating great efforts, could not be compadered disastrous. We are paying three per cent interest to the Bank of France, but next year we shall pay only one per cent. The loan will be issued in a five per cent stock, because there will thus be as smaller margin between the issue price and par, in the eventuality of a redemption. The loan issued at \$2 or 83 will yield six per cent to the subscribers. If France acted with wisdom, other loans might be subsequently contracted to pay five and five and one-half per cent only. M. Thiers then announced the fresh burdens contained in the Budget—namely, the interest on the \$3,00,000,000 frances for the war expenses and the Prussian indemnity, which amounts to 35,000,000 france, and said that 200,000,000 france would be set apart for the Redensption Fund. The total expenses would then be 55,000,000 frances and the Prussian indemnity, which amounts to 35,000,000 france, for the reduced to 430,000,000 france in cutting down the expenses, f

The fire-alarm telegraph was tried in Toronto,

.... The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Indianwas dedicated yesterday, with imposing correspondes.

It is reported that the President has pardoned

resuma C. C. Howas, recently conviced or organization.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Boston has vised the greepitous token in the case of John Moran, the Stoughtor ever. He will be sentenced to imprisonment or life.

A request has been presented to the Internal form the Sational Avalant for Disabled Seiderrant

crace nuthorities from the National Asylam for Displied Soldiers at impon, Va., asking to be allowed to manufacture eights without in-ring targs. The question of allowing the sale of beer was r Easton on Saturday, by a majority of 5.935 in the affirmative, rote was thrown, and very little interest manifested. The result a 7.421; Nava, 1.495.

scent to be librarian in chief, and one fine morning he amount is appearance at the Library, announced that in Epstamber and case there will be allowed; and in Copier to continue in effect for the cest of the serion. According to these rates there will be to points east of Kee. Breary 20 cents drawing to the serion of the Library, announced that in Epstamber and case here will be allowed; and in October talls, &c., will be advanced. The rates by canal will be arreared accordingly.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871.

A NEWARK TRAGEDY.

PET" HALSTED MURDERED IN THE BEDROOM OF HIS MISTRESS BY HER LOVER - THE CORONER'S INQUEST-THE MURDERER HELD

Newark was shocked yesterday by the murder of one of its most prominent citizens under circum iances peculiarly tragic and painful. Oliver S. Halsted, ir., better known as "Pet" Halsted, was shot and almost instantly killed by George Botts, a charcoal peddler, in the bedroom of Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, a dis-reputable woman. The murder occurred in the upper part of the building No. 95 South-st., only a short dis tance from Mr. Halsted's handsome residence. He had hired part of the third floor of the dwelling over a lager beer saloon some time before, and was keeping the yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, he was startled while in bed with her by the noise of somebody breaking into the apartments, Before he had a chance to arm himself the murderer brief struggle took place between the men, when Botts drew a revolver and shot Halsted, the ball entering the and Dr. J. F. Osborn was summoned. The wounded man was beyond assistance, however, and died within 35 minutes after the shot was fired. Death was caused by strangulation, the blood getting in the wind-pipe [and endering him speechless.

The murderer passed out of the house and was arrested on the street a short distance from the place, by Officer Collen. He remarked that he was on his way to the Police Station to surrender himself. He was locked up, and did not learn of Halsted's death until late in the Botts is 46 years old, about 6 feet and resides at No. 30 Belleville-ave. an Englishman and has a family. It is said that he has had intimate relations with the woman, who was immediately arrested and held as a She is 37 years old, and is married to Michael Wilson, a mason, who has not lived with her, however, for several years. Her father was Jonathan Oliver, who, 20 years ago, was a master mason, in the city, but low resides in the suburbs. She has been a woman of repossessing appearance, but has now scarcely an atraction. Halsted has been intimate with her for some ime, having taken her out upon excursions more than a cear ago. It is said that others, well-known in Newark, ave also had associations with her. She appeared

Mr. Halstead resided in a large and elegant mansion, at the corner of Parkhurst and South Broad-sts. His orised of the murder. The body was left lying on the loor, just outside of the apartment in which the murder vas committed, until it was viewed by Coroner Chase

Throughout the day a large number of people called at the police station to obtain the particulars of the tragedy. Many of them were friends of Botts, and desired an interview with the prisoner, which was, of course, invariably refused.

years, and it created a greater sensation throughout the city than that of Margaret Garrity, 16 years ago, or of John McKenney, more recently, in which latter case, Mr. Haisted successfully defended the prisoner. On Decoration Day, after the parade, a small company sat down to dinner at the Maison Grise. Three of the six ner Chase. Yesterday, Halsted was murdered, Coroner Chase held the inquest, and Mr. Compton, the undertaker, took charge of the arrangements for the funeral.

The Coroner impanneled a jury, in the afternoon, consisting of John Dunham, foreman, James M. Clark, Richard L. Heddenberg, John Edwards, William Wilds, Henry G. Disbrow, Jotham S. Campbell, Samuel Collins,

and George Matthews. The jury proceeded to the house in which the murder was committed and viewed the body, which was still lying on the floor, shoulded in the night dress in which Halsted had fallen. At the foot of the upper stairway sat Major George B. Halsted, a brother of the deceased, apparently much overcome. A table in the first room, in which the dead body lay, gave evidence of a supper the night before. The apartment was neatly furnished, and showed that the woman has not been in need of funds. In the chamber were several traveling trunks, one of them bearing the address, "Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, care of John P. Hall, No. 1,847 Ridge-# After viewing the residence and the body, the jury re

turned to the effice of the Coroner, which was con-pletely filled by interested persons, notwithstanding th oppressive heat. The woman Wilson, who, when arrested, declared that she cared nothing for herself, but that she was responsible for Halsted's death, was brought before the jury, attended by two officers. She had apparently been weeping bitterly. She was neatly attired in a drab dress, with black lace trimming, and wore a striped red shawl, a dark jockey hat, and a drab

Officer James Deegan of No. 22 Johnson-st, testified : Officer James Deegan of No. 22 Johnson-st. testified;
About 7 o'clock, while off duty, he saw a man about six
feet high, with fair hair and long beard, answering the
description of Betts, as he was going along Railroad-ave,
from the station-house; the man was coming up Veseyst., on the other side of the railroad; he spoke to me,
saying, "Good morning, young man; how's things this
morning;" he passed on, and I did not see him again
until I saw him in the policy station.

At this point, County Prosecutor Titsworth appeared

At this point, County Prosecutor-Titsworth appeared and took charge of the examination of the witnesses.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilson then testified: I live at No. 55 Southest, I have lived there since the 1st of May; occupy the back room and hall bedroom of the, third floor; one other family lives in the house; the labellord keeps a saloon on the first floor; I live alone; I know Gilver S. Halsted, jr.; have known him three and a half years; he was at my house yesterday, about noon; I catme home just as he came; I was present at a difficulty which occurred between him and George Botts this morning, about 7 o'clock; Botts burst open the door from the hall to my first room; I was in the bedroom; I heard him coming; he asked to come in; I made no answer; Hr. Halsted was in the room; I was in the bedroom; I heard him coming; he asked to open the door; I did not; Mr. Halsted was in the bedroom holding the door, trying to keep it shui; I saw Botts pushing against the door; he had a revolver in his hand; I said, "don't shoot;" he said, "You —, I'll shoot vou;" Mr. Halsted beckmed to me; he was not able to keep the door shut, and Botts burst if open; he and Halsted clinehed; neither said anything; then I heard the pistol go off. Mr. Halsted said, "I'm shot;" he said nothing the Botts except "please don't shoot again;" he asked me to get the pistol away from Botts; f tried to get the pistol, but he held his hand inp, and I could not reach it; I told Mr. Halstead I collida't get the pistol; then Botts let him go, [At this point it was found necessary to give the witness a fan and a glass of water.] Halstead staggered and fell; I said to Botts, "Oh! you've shot him; you'll hang;" and he said, "Well, I'll hang;" he grabbed for me as if he was going to shoo me, but he went away. I Lieut. Kirwan of the police, here exhibited a silvermounted revolver, which winces identified. That is the pistol; then Botts let him go not have; he was about my piace; the girl down stairs told me a man wanted to see me; I heard and know him six years; and took charge of the examination of the witnesses. Lieut, Kirwan testified;

I searched George Botts, when brought to the station-house, and took from him a seven-barreled pistol, \$36, and a three-bladed pocket-knife; one barrel of the re-volver was discharged; don't know whether the barrel the trigger is on is discharged or not; the rest are loaded; I saked him where he got the revolver, and he made no answer; he said Mr. Halsted shot him first; he is injured, on the back of the left hand, the skin being broken; he did not say he had shot Mr. Halsted; his re-mark that Mr. Halsted shot him first was made of his own accord; I know Botts personally; he was under the influence of drink, but acted as if he knew what he was about; he was brought in by Officer Callen, at \$40 o'clock. I searched George Botts, when brought to the station

Henrietta Spies of No. 95 South-st, testified:

Henrietta Spies of No. 25 South-st. testified:

I heard a man at the door of the house between 2 and a o'clock; he rang the front-door bell two or three times; I raised my window and asked him what he wanted; he said he wanted to come in to see Mrs. Wilson; I told him I didn't allow any man to come in at that time of night; I asked Mrs. Wilson to go down and speak a few words with the man and get him away from our door; she said that he was a mnu who wanted to marry her; but a she had refused, and that he had kept company with her for five years; the man said he loved her as well as he loved his life; I told him to go away, and he said he would n't go away from that stoop all night; I said, "If you don't ge away from my door I'll throw a pail of water on you?" he said nothing: I they told him I would

call for the police, and he said he didn't care if I called for 12 policemen; he then went away; I next saw him going up the stairs, about 6 o'clock; I asked him what he wanted; he was hummering at Mrs. Wilson's door; he asked if Mrs. Wilson's mas in there, and I told him "no"; then I told him not to make any noise; he came down stairs and went out; about an hour afterward he came back again; I heard him tell her to open the door; I knew it was the same man by his voice; I heard no answer; a minute afterward I heard the door broken open; then he went in that room, and I heard him tell her to open the other door; when he broke open the second door I heard Mrs. Wilson scream; then I heard a scuffle, and Mrs. Wilson came running down the stairs, and said, "Oh my, he's shot;" I saw the man go out of the held door about five minutes after Mrs. Wilson came ond door I heard Mrs. Wilson scream; then I heard; scuffle, and Mrs. Wilson came running down the stairs and said, "Oh my, he's shot;" I saw the man go out of the half door about five minutes after Mrs. Wilson came down; I never saw him at the house before; Mrs. Wilson had been away for seme days; I think sho came home Friday evening; she was in her night-dress when she came down stairs; I went up to her room and saw Mr. Halsted sitting on a lounge; he was shot in the breast and was bleeding very badly; his nose was bleeding, too; he said nothing; he breathed heavily, and die not seem to know anything; I went down stairs for three or four minutes and then went back; he was their lyin on the floor, in front of the sofa, dead.

John Snies testified:

John Spies testified:

Have known George Botts a good while; saw him in my saloon a little after 7 o'clock this morning; saw him before in Charles Canfield's grocery store at Hernan and South-st; he was then drinking; Canfield said that Botts wanted to go and shoot Halsted; Botts made no reply, but went to my saloon; he asked me if I was the man who owned the house where Mrs. Wilson lived: I said yes; he showed me a pistol twice, and said, "I'll shoot that ——", he meant Haisted when he said he was going to shoot; he said he'd bet \$10 Haisted was in the house, as he and Mrs. Wilson had come from Paterson together yesterday afternoon; I said they were not; he gave no reason for his threats; I told him "you're a fool, you're going to get hung for it"; he said he didn't care; I'm sure he said that; I locked the door leading into the hall from the saion, because I was afraid he would go up stairs; he then went into the back yard, and thence into the hall from the back door and so up stairs; I was in the saloon then, but did not hear him go through the hall; after I heard the shot he came down stairs; he was covered with blood in front; I sent for Officer Callen, who lives near there; Callen arrested him, took him to the station-house, and came back to my house about an hour after Botts left my place; Botts knew what he was doing when he was in my saloon; he was sober enough for that.

Police-Surgeon Elijah Smith testified: Police-Surgeon Elijah Smith testified!

Reached the house of Mrs. Wilson prior to the death of Halsted, who was lying on his back, on the floor, with a pillow under his head; he was bleeding very little, if any, but said nothing; he was dressed in drawers, undershirt, a white muslin shirt, and one stocking; one of the legs of the drawers was untied at the ankle; the shirt was bloody; Detective Fischer came down and said that Botts said Halsted had shot him; I then searched the room for a pistol, but could find none; I found Mr. Halsted's other clothing in Mrs. Wilson's bedroom. Police Officer Callen, testified,

Police Officer Callen, testified.

Was called out of bed at about 8 o'cleck by Mr. Spie's son; reached the house about five minutes after the shot was fired; being informed that Botts went down South-st. to Hermon, I followed him along to Thomas-st., when I saw the murderer going toward Mulberry-st.; finally captured him in South-st., en the west side of Railroad-ave.; Botts was then walking quite rapidly; I have known him for 16 or 18 years; he knew me to be an officer; I came running up behind him, and he heard my footsteps and turned around; I said, "Botts, what have you been doing this morning?" and he answered, "been having a little shooting match;" I said, "Its a pretty bad affair," and he replied, "I'm satisfied; Haisted fired the first shot; he was n't as good at a mark as he thought he was;" he said he expected he would have a poor Fourth of July, but Haisted would have a poorer one; that is just his language; he was satisfied he was to be strung up on the first tree he came to; he had had "all the satisfaction he wanted out of the —;" I told him I thought he was foolish to get himself in trouble for a woman of that kind; he said yes, he was a fool to get in rouble for "a bloody —;" a crowd followed, and he wanted to treat all hands before he got locked up; he said Halsted wanted to "keep the ithing all to himself," he "wouldn't divide;" the conversation passed between us as we were walking along to the station house; he did not know then that Halsted was dead.

Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, the County Physician, testified;
I have made a post-mortem examination of Mr. Halstead's body; death was caused by a pistol wound; the
pistol was evidently close to the bedy; the shot entered
the nose and passed through the left nostril, thence to
the breast two inches below the breast bone and two
inches to the left; it passed through the fat which sur
inches to the left; it passed through the fat which sur
conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs, thence
through the fat of the heart again and through the left
lung, when all traces of the ball were lest; the post-mortem was made by myself and Drs. Coles, Marsh, Smith,
Cutter, Demis and Osborne; Mr. Halstead could not
have survived the wound. have survived the wound. David Swain testified:

Visited the premises and found Mr. Halsted on the lounge, dying; helped to remove him to the floor; called him twice, "Pet;" he appeared to recognize the call, but all d not speak.

turned a verdict that "George Botts of the City of Newark, on the 2d day of July, 1871, did wilfully and niously kill and murder Oliver S. Halsted, jr., by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol."

The murderer, apparently a passionate, though not vicious looking man, was brought in, attended by Sergeants Benedict and Smith. He had been previously informed of Halsted's death, and seemed much affected. Coroner Chase informed him of the verdict, and gave him an opportunity to make a statement. He was visibly affected, and great beads of perspiration started from his forehead. He seemed to realize his position, but con trolled himself with iron nerve, answering that he was somewhat ignorant, and would if it made any difference whether to the centrary he said, "I guess I'll see counsel first." Halsted tackled me first." He was then remanded to the station-house, and will be committed this morning to the county jail to await trial on a charge of murder in the

All day yesterday crowds of the curious thronged first degree. South-st., in the neighborhood of No. 95, but were not permitted by the police to enter the house further than

Oliver Spencer Halsted, jr., the murdered man, belonged to a prominent family, several of whose members have attained eminent positions in the State. His father, who resides near Newark, is the venerable and well known ex-Chancellor Halsted. The deceased was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and was in the 53d year of his age. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1839, and studied law in his father's office. He practiced his profession until 1849, when he went to California and remained a year or two. Returning to Newark, he continued his profession until 1860. At this time Mr. Halsted, who had been an eld line Whig, was a prominent supporter of Bell and Everett. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln's all through his administration, and wa frequently consulted by the President upon matters of state. Mr. Halsted from a Conservative became a radi-cal Republican, but was often out of favor with his party owing to his predilection for "independent" movements When Senator Sprague of Rhode Island entered upon his 'Labor and Capital" stumping tour, Mr. H. was one of his chief supporters, giving the Senator a grand reception at his residence on Broad-st., Newark. He was also a great friend of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, and it was to him that Gen. Kearny wrote his famous letter from Harrison's Landing reflecting upon Gen. McClellan's action during the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond. The last case in which Mr. Halsted was prominent was when he defended himself on a charge brought again t him in the Newark Police Court of "grand larceny"s: some sort of a submarine bastery, the proprietership of which was claimed by Mr. Tyng of New-York. Mr. Haisted disputed the claims of Tyng and there was a lively legal fight over the vessel-the gentleman from New-York failing, however, to make good his criminal charge. Mr. Halsted's career in Washington, during the great

Rebellion, was probably the most eventful, as it was the most brilliant episode of his checkered life. His vagaries were quite beyond the comprehension of ordinary men, and a full and correct sketch of his life in Washington would form a large and highly entertaining chapter. Gifted with matchless assurance, he succeeded in making himself such a familiar in the councils of men of note that he won for himself the title of "Pet," by which he was most generally known. He was equally at home in law, diplomacy, finance, and military affairs. Specially implacable in his animosity to Gen. McClellan, and deeply convinced of the total incapacity of that military hero, he was also the self-appointed fugle man of Gen. Hooker, and distinguished himself trumpeting the praises of the General on every possible occasion. He penetrated the privacy of President Lincoln's Cabinet and afflicted that patient statesman with piles of documents showing the imberility of McClellan and the matchiess genius of Hooker. During the general depression which existed during the interval between the bat tle of Mine Run and that of Gettysburg, when the rumor that McClellan was about to be recalled to the command of the Army of the Potomac, gained ere dence, Halsted astonished everybody by his oracular dence, Halsted astonished everybody by his oracular utterances on the subject, and shut up a party of strangers in a railway carriage, whom he overheard congratulating themselves on the priort, by asking if President Lincoln were dead! He grimly explained that if McClellan were to take command of the army, it was only because Mr. Lincoln was dead; he never would otherwise. His financial genius led him to bold flights of lobelying, and his exploits in that fertile field were numerous and brilliant. Considerous among these was his engineering

a great wrought-iron gan contract for the Ames Brothers. It was impossible to know how much authority he had in the premises, but it is certain that he for a time appeared to have exclusive charge of the scheme, the plans, drawings, estimates, and all the machinery for getting a bill through Congress. His lectures on the proposed plan for the revolution of the practice of gunnery were plausible and entertaining. His schemes and speculations commanded serious attention during the time in which all the inventive talent in the nation was enlisted in the work of bringing out new instruments and engines in offensive warfare.

the inventive talent in the nation was enlisted in the work of bringing out new instruments and engines in offensive warfare.

Mr. Halsted was a florid character, being efflorescent in garb, personal appearance, and general conduct. No public character was so well known in Washington as he. Nor was he a mere unconscionable braggart; his was a swagger which was more than manificent. He went everywhere, knew everybody, and cut a large figure in social as well as political life. There was nothing he cide not know—nothing he could not do. There were no bounds to his ambition and no limit to his glowing imagination. He was lavish in his expenditure and as generous as a prince, when he had money; and when money falled him, his credit was interally bestowed. The tragic end of his long and eventful career will once more revive in the memories of thousands of people who were in Washington during the war many amusing reminiscences of one who was the best known man of that time.

Ex-Chancellor Halsted and Mayor George B. Halsted, father and brother of the deceased, were both at the scene of the tragedy yesterday morning, waiting the Coroner's permission to take away the remains. The functal will take place on Wednesday from his late residence on the corner of Broad and Parkhurst-sts.

THE KU-KLUX.

THE MISSISSIPPI TRIAL-DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.-In the Ku-Klux rial at Oxford, Miss., to-day, J. C. Davis (colored) testified that on the night in question three of the defendants came to his house and told him that he was one of those Radical fellows, and ordered him to follow them, and, in fear of his life, he did so. After proceeding a short distance they donned disguises, and furnished hun with one of red and black and a mule to ride. The party went to Pare's house, which was entered, and Joe was ordered to the Page's hands with a rope. The maranders rode to a wood a mile distant. Joe and snother man were left in charge of the horses, while the party entered with the prisoner. In a few minutes they heard the sound of the stripes and the wretched man beseeching his murderers to allow him time to pray or to see his wife, both of which entreaties were denied. After a short time Joe was called into the wood, where he found Page lying on the ground beside a rude shallow grave with a rope around his neck, showing that death resulted from hanging. The body was tumbled into the grave by Joe and other negroes present by order of the leader, and hastily covered with earth and leaves. The party then stripped off their disguises and separated shortly before daylight. The witness underwent a rigid cross-examination, but the defense failed to shake his testimony. He identified three of the white and two colored defendants as having been active in the tragedy. The case will be continued on Monday.

THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATION—PARTICULARS OF in fear of his life, he did so. After proceeding a short

THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATION-PARTICULARS OF AN OUTRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington, July 1.-The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day examined several witnesses, among them Ezekial Harris, a young colored man, who rents and works a piece of land in Chatham County, North Carolina. He testified that just before last Christmas a band of white men visited his neighborhood and took away his own and other negroes' guns. A short time afterward a party of disguised persons, whom he believed to be Ku-Kiux, came to his house at night and called on him to open the doors. He refused, and at once barrieaded all means of entrance except one window, which the marauders forced open and began to fire through, his wife and six children, being with him inside, returning their fire. Harris shot one in the breast and another in the eye, and while reloading his rifle called out loudy for a mythical five-shooter, whereupon the Ku-Kiux withdrew. He swore he knew of no assignable reason for this attack, having done nothing to provoke it, unless it was to vote the Republican ticket. He had now concluded not to vote any more.

Capt. Daniel Bryan, a Conservative witness, knew of those occurrences only by hearsay, but gave Harris a high character. took away his own and other negroes' guns, A short

capt. Damit Blyan. A conservative values where a those occurrences only by hearsay, but gave Harris a high character.

Private information from Northern Georgia is to the effect that a colored man was lately killed by disguised parties in that section. Six persons, accused of the crime, were promptly arrested and held for trial by a magistrate. It is further stated the feeling of the community was evidently against the outrage, all being desirous of having the guilty parties adequately punished. With this exception there has been, and is now, general quiet throughout the State.

No general instructions are now contemplated in felaquiet throughout the State.

No general instructions are now contemplated in felation to the Ku-Kux Act. As in the case of every law the proper officers are required and expected to enforce it, but should any extraordinary state of affairs arise calling for direct interference by the President, the fact will be brought before him in authentic form for his action.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS INDICTED AT LITTLE

ROCK, ARKe-MEMPHIS, July 1.-The United States Grand Jury at Little Rock, Ark., have indicted 21 persons for iolation of the Enforcement act at the late elections Senator Clayton being among the number. About 30 nore indictments were found, but the Grand Jury did not have time to return them. A CARD FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW IN REPLY

To the Editor of The Knoxtille (Tenn.) Chronielle.

The telegraphic dispatches from Washing-ton, published in the papers this morning, rive a brief synopsis of his testimony before the Congressional Ku-

ton, pannised in the paper state Congressional Karsynopsis of his testimony before the Congressional Karklux Committee.

On account of the operations of the Ku-Klux Klan, it is well known throughout Tennessee that I called the militia into the field, and called them under a special act of the Legislature. As to their existence as an organization, we had the testimony of this same Forrest, who stated publicly that there were 40,000 organized and well equipped in Tennessee. This he gave to the world through the newspapers, and now shamefully seeks to make the impression that no such organization is extant. There is a principle in municipal law that the suppression of truth is equivalent to the expression of false-head. Hence, in regard to my militia and my proclamation calling them out, Forrest's statement is false by suppression, false by denial, and false by misrepressionation. The Ku-Klux Klan were in existence in Tennessee as early as 1863, when this man Forrest commanded a brigade of their and led them to yletory in the cowardly and infamous butchery of Fort Pillow.

Knorville, Tenn., June 28, 1871. W. G. BROWNLOW.

WOMEN INELIGIBLE FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

DECISION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT.

Boston, July 1.—One of the Woman Suffrage problems in this State has been solved by the Supreme Court, and the decision will no doubt make the six genspeeches of the advocates of Women's Rights. The appointment of female justices in one or more Western tates, and in Maine, caused a few applications from women n this State, and, consequently, a few weeks ago, Gov Claffin nominated Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston and Miss Mary E. Stevens of Cambridge, at a Council meet ing, thereby creating quite a stir in the circles of the opponents of Woman Suffrage, and a lively discussion among many légal gentlemen. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is understood not to have applied for the honor, is well known all over the country, and her ability as a thinker and a speaker is universally recognized and appreciated. The other lady is not so well known to the general public. Miss Stevens was for some years a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds at East Cambridge, a position which she filled very creditably. She has lately, in connection with her father, begun the practice of conveyancing in Boston, and it was urged that the appointment would have been convenient for her, as she might have been able to take the acknowledgment of deeds as other conveyancers do. She bears an excellent reputation, is a fine-looking lady and is in every respect qualified for the position save the objection of her sex. Of course the latter remark also applies to Mrs. Howe. After a consideration of the matter, it was deemed advisable to secure the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of eligibility, and after three weeks' deliberation, that Court has settled the question, and the appointments will probably not be confirmed. The inquiry of the Council was in the form of the following order:

of the following order:
Ordered, That the opinion of the Supreme Judicial
Court be requested as to the following questions:
First: Under the Constitution of this Commonwealth
can a woman, if duly appointed a Justice of the Peace,
legally perform all acts pertaining to such office!
Second: Under the laws of this Commonwealth, would
oaths and acknowledgments of deeds taken before a
married or unmarried woman, duly appointed and qualined as a Justice of the Peace, be legal and valid!

In answer to these questions the Justices send the fol-

By the Constitution of the Commonwealth the office of Justice of the Peace is a judicial office, and must be exercised by the officer in person, and a woman, whether married or unmarried, cannot be appointed to such an office. The laws of Massachusetis at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the whole frame and purport of the instrument likelf, and the universal understanding and unbroken practical construction for the greater part of a century afterward, all support this conclusion, and are incon-istent with any other. It follows that if a woman should be formally appeinted and commissioned as a Justice of the Feace, she would have no constitutional or legal authority to exercise any of the functions appertaining to that office. Each of the questions proposed must therefore be respectfully answered in the negative.

proposed must therefore be respective.

proposed must therefore be respective.

RECHEN A. CHAPMAN,
HORACE GRAY, Jr.,
JOHN WILLS,
JOHN WILL

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA — THE BREACH IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAID TO BE HEALED—MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRE-

TARY OF THE NAVY-A NEW TOBACCO FRAUD. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, July 2, 1871. Senator Spencer, who arrived here the other day ust as the President left, is now at Long Branch, for the surpose, it is said, of inducing the President to withhold

already been delivered and his bond filed. His sureties are Gen. Sherman and ex-Senator Cattell. Already the Republicans, especially in Mobile, where the most seri ous and, indeed, it is claimed by leading Republicans eil of Mobile, the organization which has heretofore taken sides with Spencer in his differences with ex-Sena or Warner, has given its support to the latter, and the Mobile County.

Secretary Robeson leaves town to-morrow for Morris town, N. J., where he will spend the Fourth, and deliver an oration on the occasion of the dedication of a moun ment to the memory of soldiers who fell in the late war. He will visit New-York, Philadelphia, and probably

A revenue collector informs Commissioner Plea that persons in Virginia are manufacturing tobacco, and preparing it in such a manner that it is sold both for smoking and chewing, and stamped with a 16-cent stamp. The Commissioner replies that he has examined the tobacco, and as it is prepared from the "natura leaf," as stated on the label, it is liable to a tax of 33 cents, and that, therefore, the tobacco must be seized.

The issue of National Bank-notes, as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for the month of Junamounted to \$973,000. Total issued to July 1, 187

quiry respecting the redemption of legal-tender note says that no numerical register has been kept, and there fore it is not possible to say whether head-tender notes of any given numbers have been retired.

The cases that have been pending before the Internal Revenue Bureau for many years past, awaiting the desettled. About 450 cases, many of which were received two or three years ago, have been disposed of within order in which they are received.

The contract for furnishing the paper for the new In-

ternal Revenue stamps will not be awarded until after the return of Secretary Boutwell. It is reported that the recent trouble between him and Commissioner Please onton which arose from this subject, will necessitate new proposals for purchasing the material.

Kentucky was one of the States which had claims for war expenses pending in the Treasury Department. ances into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, made it necessary that the warrants for such of these claims as were allowed should be made out and signed without a new appropriation by Congress. In the case of Kentucky, the claim was approved by the accounting officers, and the warrant signed by the Acting Secretary. but as it is Mr. Boutweil's custom to examine personally all large claims, the warrant is withheld until his return, Senator Stockton, who has been absent in New-Jersey for some days, attending to some law business, has re-turned, and will remain here with his family for some

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH 1

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York has been directed to buy \$1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and sell \$1,000,000 of gold on each Tuesday during the month of July.

It is ascertained on inquiry at the General Land Office

that there is no sufficient ground for the reported excite-ment in Harlan and Shelby Counties, Iowa, growing out ment in Harian and Shelby Counties, Iowa, growing out of an announcement that the title of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company in that section is defective, and that consequently said lands are open to homestead and priemption settlement. The erromeous impression in regard to these lands seems to be based upon a misunderstanding of a decision of the Secretary of the Interior rendered last mouth applying only to some 21 homestead entries in Andubon and Shelby Counties, which although allowed by the local land officers a number of years are under a misconstruction of the acts of 1864 and 1835, were permitted by Secretary Delano as a matter of equity to stand.

Among the undecided applications for patent extensions now before the Commissioner is that of John P. Manney for improved harvester, patented in 1857. The claim is very broad, covering the mode of hinging the main frame and for raking apparatus and converging platform, which features are very generally used, but unaccommanly there is no opposition to the application for extension.

telligent agreements that was known as a street party man." When the Republican party was corned the Judge Identified himself with it, and has our since been a thorough Republican, though never an active politician. He is a brother of the Hon, Henry M. Walts, who was appointed to a foreign Mission during Johnson's Administration. He will enter upon his duties on the 1st of August.

ministration. He will enter upon his datase of the issue August.

It was intended that the improved new stamps of the Bureau of Internal Revenue should take the place of the old ones on the 1st of July, but although the plates were long ago prepared, the printing has not yet been executed, the engravers not having been supplied with paper by the Department for that purpose.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC TROUBLES AT HUDSON INCREASING.

Hupson, July 2.-The excitement at the Roman Catholic Church in this city has increased to-day. This morning members of the perish, to the number of 300, gathered around the church entrance. Fathers O'Sullivan and Moriarty made their appearance, to celebrate mass at the usual hour, when they were denied admittance, and threatened with violence it made an attempt to enter. Pather O'Sullivan took the names of those present, and said he had orders from the Bishop to excommunicate them. The annotherment was received with shouts of derision. The Fathers then retired. The members of the church seem determined, and say they will resist the priests at all hazards, until the grievances of which they complain are rectified. No violence has taken place, but the people in the vicinity of the church are very much excited. Should the priests gain entrance to the church by strategy, as they threaten, it is feared that the building will be demolished over their heads, for the parishleners are firm and des perate, although very cool and orderly.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.A. A. White of Turin, N. Y., was robbed of

\$3,000 in bonds on Saturday.

Mrs. Sandens, who was shot by her husband at Blue Earth, Wis., on the 19th alt., died the same evening.

Christopher C. Thompson, produce dealer in Beston, fatally shot himself on Saturday while trying to this a rat. The storehouse of J. C. Osgood, in Salem, Mass.

Mrs. Frank McCarty, residing near Winona for the act.

A fire in Indianapolis, yesterday, destroyed Hutchisson & Co.'s greery, a dry goods store, a Tanker nation store, and two dwellings. Loss, \$20,001, partially insured.

At Lexington, Va., on Friday, George Dock (colored) stabled theorge Ackerly (ashte) with a knife and affield idm. Ackerly accused Dock of aiding his piece to clope.

Billy Lanagan and Mary Ann Hicky, charges on the 10th of May, bave been found guilty of manshing

... The White Pine and Palisade (Nevatia) stage was robbed on Friday. The passengers were tied, searched and robbed. Wells, Pargo & Co.'s Express bor, containing a small amount of money, was violent. Manne, Wis. Their names are Napoleon Bonaparto Lotte, John Sher-man, Clavion Robinson, and Charles Vaughn. A considerable amount of counterfait money was obtained.

counterfeit money was obtained.

Forty shots were fired on Friday, at Isaac Yakam, of the Maricara Ranche, Cal., by settlers, against whom he has
long prosecuted ejectment subs. He have was killed under him, and his
clothing riddled, but he escaped an wounded.

The police made a raid on the Cincinnati gambling houses an Saterlay with, and captured short filter before.

bling houses on Saturday night, and captured about fifteen's gamblers, together with a musber of players (including one the City Council), who are held as witnesses.

the City Council), who are held as witherases.

The striking miners in Amador County, Cal., are threatening the lives of winers who are working under the protection of the unitary. On Friday they caught Mr. Herries of Sacramento, and amposing him to be a newspaper reporter, beat time terribly.

Judge Dwincelle has again refused to grant a new trail in the case of Mrs. Fair. He also declined to sign a recommendation to the Supreme Court to grant one, asying that it was inconsistent for how to ack a higher Court to do what he would not do himself.